31: Hofmann--607-608 N-3 (1909) 1912 Formosan Aborigines-1-2
116, 131, 437, 712

The border between the cultivated land and that belonging to the aborigines is protected by a method protected by a method which had been perfected by the Chinese settlers and which the Japanese have taken over and modernized. The pioneers had set up a wall, like a small wall of China, along the extreme boundary of the conquered territory; guards were stationed at regular intervals to resist all attempts of the aborigines to break through the wall. The Chinese had trained some troops especially for this purpose. The Japanese restored these Ayu Lines; they stationed guards at intervals of 300 meters and set up fortresses at longer intervals. Thus the boundary is protected by an organized military police who must live in this dangerous region with their families throughout the entire year. There is a permanent state of war. The soldiers shoot all Malayans at sight, while the Japanese and Chinese in this region are never safe. I walked along this line for several kilometers. The Japanese have taken [608] advantage of all the natural fortifications; the wall is set up along the crest of the hills. In the section I visited the line had been moved further up the mountains recently to include the newly conquered territory. The innovation consists in the barbed wire which is strung along the entire line, 170 kilometers long in all; this serves to conduct an electric current with high voltage. To touch the wire would therefore be fatal. The guards make use of the electric current only in times of great danger, especially at night. By thus isolating the aborigines entirely, and preventing the greedy Chinese from smuggling, an occupation in which they are always engaged in spite of the hazards which attend it, the Japanese

hope eventually to wear down the resistance of the Seiban. It is through the smugglers that the aborigines obtain their powder and ammunition as well as salt; without these they cannot wage the battle for their existence for very long. They are still able to obtain these necessities, however, and it is characteristic of the greed of the Chinese that more of them are killed by the electric wire than by the aborigines themselves; I learned this fact from the district officer in Banshoryo, the main locality of that district. So far, eleven Chinese and only two natives had been killed by the electric wire. For barter between the aborigines and the Chinese, the antlers of deer killed by the latter are an important article of exchange. The Chinese pulverize these and use them for medicinal purposes; they pay a high price for them. The natives avoid the dangerous electrical wire by passing through the raging torrents in the valleys; the Japanese call the river which cuts through the boundary at the point where we passed it Kubitorigawa, that is, the river of headhunting.

40: Kirk--12 S-2 (no date) 1941 Formosan Aborigines
116, 712, 725, 563, 177.71 Japanese

"As one result of this aggressive policy, the Japanese have built a 'guard line' by cutting a wide path along the crest of mountains and thus surrounding the districts in which the 'wild men' dwell. Beyond this picket line near the districts most thickly populated with savage tribes, the jungle is cleared for a distance of one hundred to three hundred feet. This open space makes it possible to detect the approach of hostile bands and gives the Japanese soldiers a good firing range. Guardhouses of wood, bamboo, earth, or stone are built at strategic points with loopholes in the walls. These tiny fortifications are further protected by wooden barricades and entrenchments. Wire fences and entanglements, charged with electricity, have encircled some districts. Mines have sometimes been sunk, grenades have been thrown during a battle, and three-inch guns have been used with telling effect. One gun, carried up steep slopes and mounted at a commanding point, will hold back many savage warriors. (1)"

1. Report on the Control of the Aborigines, Bureau of Aboriginal Affairs, Taihoku, 1911.

40: Kirk--13 S-2 (no date) 1941 Formosan Aborigines
116, 701, 721, 712

"The camphor companies came to the aid of the puzzled soldiers with well-trained guards of their own, until in 1907 the guard line, which had measured only fifty miles under the Chinese administration and one hundred miles in 1896, extended for three hundred miles over hill and dale. Every half mile or so the line is fortified by guard-houses or pillboxes. Two or three guards live at each station, and there is one superintendent to every four or five guardhouses. A policeman and his family live at the superintendent's station. The sentinels, who patrol the path between the guardhouses, challenge all savages--even the peaceful ones must get special permission to travel and must approach the line only at certain designated places. The guards are ordered to use their rifles if the savages disregard the challenge. The superintendents communicate with one another by means of a system of alarms which will bring immediate aid to any station in trouble. These guardhouses, for the most part, are located far up on the mountain slopes in the midst of dense forests."

40: Kirk --13 [2] S-2 (no date) 1941 Formosan Aborigines
116, 411, 437, 486, 712, 177.43 Japanese

"According to Japanese reports, these outposts of the Empire are no longer sorely needed. (2) The wire fence is not electrified, and the guard line is no longer heavily

2. Yosaburo Takekoshi, Japanese Rule in Formosa (New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1907).

patrolled. Certain Japanese traders who obtain special permits may go beyond the guard lines and barter with the natives, but they must not bring into the mountains either arms or ammunition. Consequently, the only way the primitive can get modern weapons is by smuggling them into the hills."